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(54) Title: **SYSTEM FOR TRADING FIXED INCOME FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS: U.S. TREASURY SECURITIES, LIQUID AGENCIES AND ZERO COUPON STRIPS**

(57) Abstract: A system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero Coupon STRIP financial instruments comprises an update system database; an updatable offering inventory database which receives real time price and quantity information pertaining to each financial instrument from a market data feed; and a system proprietor operative to determine a national best bid and offer price and a derived price for each financial instrument in the offering inventory. The system proprietor applies a price improvement process to a trade in the event that an offsetting trade occurs, and updates the system database and offering inventory to reflect transactions executed by the system. Advantageously, the system provides users with a mechanism to provide the best price at the time of execution. Historical data is utilized to (i) price securities that are spread off a benchmark where an active quote for a particular security is unavailable, and (ii) retrieve prices for future analysis. The global fixed income market is thereby provided with a system that can sustain long term industry needs and readily adapt to a changing environment.

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**SYSTEM FOR TRADING FIXED INCOME FINANCIAL
INSTRUMENTS: U.S. TREASURY SECURITIES, LIQUID
AGENCIES AND ZERO COUPON STRIPS**

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention:

The present invention relates to a system for trading fixed income financial instruments; and more particularly to a computer-implemented
10 system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury Securities, Liquid Agencies, and Zero-Coupon Strips.

2. Description of the Prior Art:

New client demands, technological innovations and tighter
15 regulatory controls are changing the shape of the money management industry. A new trend in asset management now provides clients with systems that allow execution of trades without the concomitant fees. The evolution of the Internet and the development of new technological capabilities are pressing security houses to develop methods that facilitate
20 consumer needs for electronic trading.

Concerned with the lack of price transparency in the fixed income market, the SEC and other regulatory bodies have called on the National Association of Securities Dealers ("NASD") to: (1) adopt rules requiring dealers to report all transactions in U.S. corporate bonds to the NASD and to
25 develop systems to receive and redistribute transaction prices on an immediate basis; and (2) create a system for transactions in corporate bonds that enables regulators to take a proactive role in supervising the corporate debt market rather than only reacting to complaints brought by investors. Arthur Levitt, Chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission,
30 September 9, 1998, *The Importance of Transparency in America's Debt Market*, Speech at the Media Studies Center, New York, NY. As stated by Chairman Levitt, "[t]ransparency, disclosure and accountability ... are the essential ingredients to confidence. And without [confidence] ... markets can

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neither sustain long term growth nor adapt to a rapidly changing environment.
Ibid.

The prior art has recognized the need to adopt computerized trading systems. U.S. Patent No. 4,674,044 discloses a data processing apparatus that makes an automated trading market for one or more securities. This patent discloses a system comprising, among other components, a means for retrieving the best obtaining bid and ask prices from a remote data base which covers the ensemble of institutions or others making a market for the relevant securities. U.S. Patent No. 5,893,079 discloses a system for receiving, processing, creating, storing and disseminating investment information which includes an external data interface for communicating with non user outside sources of investment data and processing and delivering such data to a central storage database for access by users.

While certain aspects of electronic trading have been automated, conventional computerized trading systems do not address the concerns expressed to the brokerage industry by regulatory bodies, and in particular, those regarding the fixed income market. Without these tools, the brokerage industry will be unable to sustain increased client demands, changing technological requirements and tighter regulatory controls imposed by the present marketplace.

Needed in the art are computerized systems for trading of high liquidity financial instruments that provide consumers with the best price at the time of execution and retrieve prices for future analysis. Also needed are systems which can utilize historical data to price securities in the event that active quotes are unavailable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero Coupon STRIP financial instruments, comprising an updatable system database; an updatable offering inventory database which receives real time price and quantity information pertaining to

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each financial instrument from a market data feed; and a system proprietor capable of determining a national best bid and offer price and a derived price for each financial instrument in the offering inventory. The system proprietor applies a price improvement process to a trade in the event that an offsetting
5 trade occurs, and updates the system database and offering inventory to reflect transactions executed by the system. Advantageously, the system provides users with a mechanism to provide the best price at the time of execution. In addition, the system of the invention utilizes historical data to price securities that are spread off a benchmark where an active quote for a particular security
10 is unavailable, and retrieves prices for future analysis. In this way, present invention affords the global fixed income market a system that can sustain long term industry needs and readily adapt to a changing environment.

Also provided by the present invention is a data processing method for the automatic execution of high liquidity financial instruments which
15 comprises storing information pertaining to customer and user position and offering inventory, the offering inventory including a real time market data feed; executing trade orders based on a national best bid and offer price or a derived price in the event the national best bid and offer price is not available; and applying a price improvement process to the national best bid
20 and offer price or the derived price in the in the event that an offsetting trade occurs. In accordance with the method described herein, consumers are provided with an automated system for order entry, improvement and trade execution of fixed income financial instruments, and in particular U.S. Treasury Securities, Liquid Agencies and Zero Coupon STRIPS.
25 Advantageously, the method described herein addresses stricter client demands, including the need to capitalize on technological innovations, and tighter regulatory controls required by the securities industry.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be more fully understood and further advantages will become apparent when reference is made to the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings in which:

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FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating the relationship between principal components of the system of this invention;

FIG. 2 is a process flow diagram illustrating the price feed conversion and validation process of the invention; and

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FIG. 3 is a process flow diagram illustrating system logic for processing a buy order in accordance with the present invention.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention provides an automated system for order entry, price improvement and trade execution of fixed income financial instruments, and in particular, U.S. Treasuries, Liquid Agencies and Zero Coupon STRIPS (Separated Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities). The system allows users to obtain current offerings and market quotations and execute orders thereon. Advantageously, the system applies a price improvement process to a submitted order to thereby provide the user with the benefit of an improved pricing scheme. Offering inventory, customer position and where applicable, user position, are automatically updated in accordance with trades executed by the system.

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Generally stated, the present invention provides a computer implemented system for automated trading of fixed income financial instruments, and in particular, US Treasury, Liquid Agency and Zero Coupon STRIP instruments comprising an updatable system database; an updatable offering inventory database which receives a real time price and quantity available for execution for each financial instrument from a market data feed;

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and a system proprietor capable of determining a national best bid and offer price and a derived price for each financial instrument in the offering inventory, and providing such pricing information to the system database, the system proprietor being further operative to (i) apply a price improvement
5 process to a trade in the event that an offsetting trade occurs, and (ii) update the system database and offering inventory database to reflect transactions executed by the system.

In accordance with the present invention, users are generally connected to the system database by conventional computerized workstations
10 as that term is understood in the art. These computerized workstations enable user interaction with the system; for example, to formulate queries to review data, enter orders and receive confirmation of trade execution. The system database also provides connectivity to and from other system components.

An offering inventory database provides information pertaining to
15 the inventory of all financial instruments available for trading by the system. The offering inventory includes a real time price and quantity available for execution for each financial instrument as provided by a real time market data feed from at least one interdealer broker or other proprietor of real time market data. The system proprietor converts the real time market data for
20 each financial instrument in the offering inventory to a national best bid and offer price or a derived price for that a particular financial instrument in the event that the national best bid and offer price is not available and forwards this information to the system database for access by users. Based on this information, a user can enter market and day limit orders for automatic
25 execution of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency and Zero Coupon STRIP financial instruments.

Advantageously, the system proprietor applies a price improvement process to each trade entered into the system if an offsetting trade occurs within 30 seconds after execution of the first trade. In this instance, the price
30 improvement process will take the average of the two prices, calculate a new price, and apply this price to both trades. The system proprietor also

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automatically updates the listing of securities, quantity and price associated with each financial instrument in the offering inventory after a trade has been executed, modified or canceled. In addition, the system proprietor concomitantly updates customer position, or where applicable, user position and forwards this information to the system database for viewing by a user. After a trade has been executed and has been subjected to the price improvement process, or modified or canceled, the system immediately generates an electronic confirmation that is transmitted to the user. The system also allows for manual entry of trade orders as well as for manual updating of the offering inventory. This feature is particularly useful for interfirm or dealer to dealer trades.

The system of the present invention may be used by financial advisors trading on behalf of customers, traders, and customers seeking to trade securities. Of course, the system can be readily adapted to limit the capabilities of different users to conduct trades. By way of illustration, traders may be afforded the opportunity to cancel and/or modify executed orders, whereas other users may not have this same capability.

The system of the present invention utilizes a combination of advanced mid-range multiprocessor-based servers, such as the Ultra II from Sun Microsystems, utilizing standard operating systems, software written in C++, Java or a similar language, which is designed to drive the operation of the particular hardware and which is compatible with other system components, and I/O controllers for connection of the various system components.

The servers are connected via wide area networks (WAN), local area networks (LAN), or other private networks. The computerized workstations may be connected to the servers by any of the foregoing means as well as by the Internet. The workstations and servers utilize conventional token ring connectivity for WAN, LAN, or other private networks, or Ethernet, or other conventional communications standards. Where the workstations are connected to the system database server via the Internet,

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connectivity is provided by conventional TCP/IP sockets-based protocol. In this instance, the workstations utilize an Internet service provider outside of the system to establish connectivity to the system database server within the system.

5 With the foregoing overview in mind, reference is made to FIG. 1, where there is shown a schematic diagram of the system of the present invention. The system comprises an updatable system database 12, an updatable offering inventory database 14, which receives a real time price and quantity available for execution for each financial instrument from a market
10 data feed 16; and a system proprietor 18 capable of (i) determining a national best bid and offer price and a derived price for each financial instrument in the offering inventory, (ii) applying a price improvement process to a trade in the event that an offsetting trade occurs, and (iii) updating the system database with information pertaining to customer and user position.

15 As indicated, system database 12 provides information pertaining to customer position. In this instance, customer position relates to the customer's position at a brokerage forum. Thus, system database 12 provides the means for a user to determine whether execution of a particular order will create a short or long position for a customer. In addition, the system
20 proprietor 18 automatically updates the system database 12 to provide a revised listing of securities, quantity and price associated with each financial instrument in the offering inventory after execution, cancellation or modification of a trade. Thus, system database 12 also provides means by which users can connect to the system and review the offering inventory.

25 Offering inventory database 14 provides a listing of all financial instruments available for trading by the system. Within the context of the present invention, financial instruments refer to all permutations of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency and Zero Coupon STRIP instruments; for example, 30 year Treasury notes, as well as 3 month and 6 month treasury bills. More
30 specifically, the offering inventory database 14 contains real time market data for each financial instrument offered for trading by the system. The market

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data consists of pricing information on each of the different treasury securities or securities that each of these interdealer brokers trade. The pricing information consists of four variables: (1) bid price; (2) bid size (the aggregate number of bidders and the amount that they want to buy at that price; (3) offering price; and (4) offering size (the aggregate total of security that would be offered at that particular size). In a preferred embodiment, the system permits a user to view current quotes (but not offering size) for securities that are not part of the offering inventory, i.e., available for trading by the system. The real time market data is provided by data feed 16 from one and preferably more than one interdealer broker such as Liberty Brokerage, Cantor Fitzgerald Securities, and Garban. As is known to those skilled in the art, such price feeds are provided in page-based format. In accordance with the present invention, the system proprietor 18 captures the real time market data in page-based format, consolidates the data (if more than one data feed is present) and converts this to a record-based format and processes it to determine a real time national best bid and offer price ("NBBO") for a given financial instrument. Advantageously, the system filters bad market data such as crossed (inverted) markets, incorrect handles and the like. In this way, the system provides safeguards against the execution of financially deleterious trades.

FIG. 2 illustrates the price feed conversion and validation process in accordance with the present invention for a US Treasury instrument having a coupon of 5.25, maturity in 2023, a price of \$100 and a yield of 5.25%. As can be seen, market data is received in page-based format 22 which is parsed and reformatted to a record-based format 24. Assuming the conversion is successful 26 and no blank lines or parsing errors exist 28, the system continues to validate this information against a pricing matrix in order to determine the validity of the calculated yield. The pricing matrix is based upon market conditions, similar financial instruments and last trade executions and has predefined tolerances which may be readily adjustable by the system to reflect acceptable yield conditions. If a positive response is

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received (i.e., the data is valid) 30, the system proprietor updates the offering inventory database 14 with the converted record-based data 32.

Where there are no quote prices for a particular issue, the system derives a price based on the last transaction price or the last available quote
5 for the issue. In calculating a derived price, the system first checks the market feed to ensure that there is no quote available for the issue. If a negative response is received, the system determines what the last transaction price (yield) or quote was, and calculates the spread at that point of time to a desired benchmark. The system then determines the current existing price
10 (yield) of the desired benchmark and adds the captured spread to the existing price (yield) of the desired benchmark and the resulting price is the derived price. The system stores all of the spread and spread-related details in the system database 12. Preferably, a user can view this information in either graphical and/or tabular format as desired. As described in conjunction with
15 the data conversion above, the system also has a tolerance for a predetermined price (yield) spread. Advantageously, if the derived price is outside of the tolerable spread, the system will not automatically execute an order for that particular financial instrument, but rather, will switch to manual mode, forwarding the proposed trade to a trader for execution. In addition, the
20 system is able to look back one day when searching for the last transaction price or quote. Because of the high liquidity of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency and Zero Coupon STRIP financial instruments, the system generally does not have to look back more than one day to find a last price or quote. If no data is available within the current day, the system checks for the prior day "Fed
25 Quote" (from the Federal Daily Reports). If a price is still not available, or a relationship at the time of the "Fed Quote" cannot be determined to carry forward, the issue is "flagged" or highlighted for review by a trader and a further determination of the liquidity (and hence, appropriateness) of the issue for trading in accordance with the invention is required.

30 Referring back to earlier discussion of the offering inventory database 14, this database provides the system database 12 with a real time

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display of the offering inventory. In accordance with the present invention, the system proprietor 14 automatically updates (i.e., adds or removes) securities which are offered in the offering inventory to reflect transactions that were automatically executed by the system as well as those which were manually entered by a user. Such automatic updating is subject to certain limitations including the availability of sufficient quantity of the financial instrument for trading; for example the minimum denomination of the security. In addition, the system proprietor 14 automatically updates the quantity of a financial instrument available for trading in the offering inventory to reflect prior automatic or manually entered trades. The system proprietor 14 also updates the price of each financial instrument in the offering inventory based on the NBBO or the derived price. In this instance, a trader's position is without consequence to automatic price updates. Preferably, a user can manually update the capability of the offering inventory, i.e., the type of security, the available quantity and the price. Additionally, the user can indicate that a financial instrument is an "axe," i.e., a high priority issue.

FIG. 3 illustrates system logic for processing a buy order in accordance with the present invention. A user connected to the system would obtain real time price and size quotes 38 for a particular financial instrument of interest based on the information provided to the system database 12 from the offering inventory 14. As previously indicated, the price is the NBBO, or where not available, a derived price for the particular financial instrument. At this point, the user can choose to exit to system 39 or continue with order processing 40. System dictates allow a user to enter and execute buy and sell market orders as well as enter buy and sell limit orders. The user can enter day limit orders in valid quote increments (fractions or decimals where appropriate) which are predetermined based on the issue. For automatic execution, the quantity of the order must be no less than the minimum denomination of the security and no greater than five million dollars. If the order is greater than five million dollars, the automatic processing is

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discontinued and the system forwards the order to a trader for manual processing. Advantageously, the system processes aggregate orders, that is, orders from multiple accounts executed simultaneously at the same price. In this instance, the system allows a breakdown of pieces for the aggregate
5 orders and permits all orders to execute at the average price. As another advantageous feature, the system provides an alert to a user if an order has been entered which will create a short position for a customer or if the customer is not long a sufficient quantity to cover the sale. In this instance, the system will alert the user that a short position will be created, but will not
10 abort automatic trade processing. The user will have the ability to cancel or continue order processing. Where the order is approved, automatic execution will commence as usual.

After order input is completed, and the order is ready for execution, the system will prompt the user for approval. The approval
15 process includes a refresh to the price to reflect the current market conditions (e.g., a query whether the user wants to sell at a particular price). The system queries an internal clock and applies a time and date stamp to all orders (regardless of whom they are placed by) when received and when executed. Once an order (either market or limit) is approved and submitted, it is
20 automatically forwarded to a trading system (not shown) for execution, and the user notified once it is filled. In this context, the trading system may occur in the public or private domain.

The system accommodates the cancellation of limit orders, provided that the order has not been executed. This cancellation function is
25 generally not extended to market orders after entry, as these orders are automatically executed immediately after order entry. However, where a market order is (i) not fully entered into the system, (ii) rejected due to credit checks (i.e., buying power), or (iii) otherwise not automatically executed, it may be canceled. The system links a canceled and/or replaced order to the
30 original order and forwards this to the user/customer as part of the confirmation process (discussed later).

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Referring back to FIG. 3, a buy is automatically executed by the system based on an order entered by a user 42. In this instance, the system determines the NBBO or the derived price as described above 44, and executes the order in accordance therewith 46. Once executed, the system stores the details relating to the trade 48 (including the execution price at the actual time of execution and not at the time of order entry), subjects the order to a price improvement process 50 (discussed later), updates customer and/or user position (where the user is a trader) 52, and updates the offering inventory 54. Where an improved price is applied to the transaction 56, the user receives a confirmation message 58 identifying the new execution price 60, the user and/or customer position is concomitantly updated 62, and settlement instruction details (e.g., customer name, account number, or other customer identifier) 64 are ascribed to the order based on predefined criteria.

As previously discussed, the system accommodates manual entry of interfirm and dealer to dealer. Where a manual trade entry is effectuated, the system automatically updates the offering inventory and user position and effectuates settlement in accordance therewith. Advantageously, during execution of a manual trade the system has access to counterparty information for validation and retrieval of settlement instructions (e.g., counterparty name, account number or other identifier). Likewise, the system has access to security information (e.g., security short name or ticker symbol, cusip, or other security identifier) for validation and security retrieval. Validation and security retrieval is driven by querying a securities master database.

All orders entered are automatically processed for regular settlement, that is, 1-3 business days after execution. Nevertheless, the system can accommodate skip day, corporate or other settlement dates using manual intervention. Here, an order with a non-standard settlement date would be forwarded to a trader for review and manual execution. This allows a trader to apply price adjustments to account for financing considerations. All non-standard settlement trades, however, are not entitled to the price improvement process discussed below.

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A particularly advantageous feature of the present invention is a real time price improvement process which accords customers with an improved price if an offsetting trade occurs within 30 seconds that results in a profit to a trader. That is, after a trade has been executed, the system tracks
5 the same security in the traders position for thirty (30) seconds. If a trade is executed in the same security for two different customers within the same 30-second period and the trades could have crossed, the trades will be subject to a real time price improvement process which takes the average of the two prices and applies the new price to both orders. In this process, the second
10 customer is not precluded from being the first customer for an ensuing 30 second comparison. Similarly, if a user enters a dealer to dealer or interfirm trade that offsets a customer trade, the customer trade will be subject to a real time price improvement process. Here, the system records the time of execution of the manually entered dealer to dealer or interfirm trade as well as
15 the time of the manual trade entry. The system then determines if the manually entered dealer to dealer or interfirm trade was an offset to any customer trade that occurred within the 30 seconds of the manual trade execution. If the manually entered trade is an offset, the customer trade, provided that it occurred within 30 seconds prior to the time of execution of
20 the manual trade, is entitled to any favorable price difference.

If a trade is entitled to price improvement as a result of an automatically executed or manual trade, the trade is corrected to reflect the improved price. This occurs on a real time basis as soon as the price improvement is realized. Corrected trade details are updated and stored by
25 the system with the new price, and a link provided to the original price for auditing purposes. As previously discussed with reference to FIG. 3, the system generates an electronic confirmation which is transmitted to the user after the price improvement process.

The system applies the price improvement process to all applicable
30 trades. For example, if there is a same day trade correction to a buy/sell (including price or security type), the system will determine whether the

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updated version of the trade is entitled to price improvement and/or of it causes another trade to be entitled to price improvement. With price changes, the system determines the other side of the NBBO, or the derived price where the NBBO is unavailable at the time of trade execution, and reapplies the price improvement process. Likewise, for a security change, the system determines the NBBO, or the derived price where unavailable, and reapplies the price improvement process. In either instance, the system determines whether the updated version of the corrected trade entitles another trade to price improvement, but it will not remove any price improvement that might exist on another trade prior to the same trade correction. Since the system accommodates price and security changes as hereinabove described, the process for price improvement involving same day corrections occurs at the end of the day, before the confirmation process, so that only one confirmation is generated. Importantly, the system does not review price improvements for prior day transactions that would otherwise be impacted by trades or next day corrections. Accordingly, previous day corrections are not entitled to, nor do they entitle another trade to, price improvement.

By way of illustration, the price improvement process is set forth in the following examples.

- 20 1) A first customer buys 10 bonds at 99-16. 15 seconds later, a second customer sells 10 at 99-08. The price improvement process takes the average of the 2 prices, and applies this to the first customer buy and the second customer sell so that each customer receives a price improvement of 1/8 of a point;
- 25 2) A first customer sells 10 bonds at 99-08. A second customer, 15 seconds later, buys 10 at 99-16. As above, the price improvement process takes the average of the 2 prices, and applies this to the first customer buy and the second customer sell so that each customer receives a price improvement of 1/8 of a point;
- 30 3) A first customer buys 10 bonds at 99-08. A second customer, 15 seconds later, sells 10 bonds at 99-16. In this instance, each customer is better off with the original price so price improvement is not applied to either of the trades;
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- 4) A first customer sells 10 bonds at 99-16. A second customer, 15 seconds later, buys 10 bonds at 99-08. In this instance, each customer is better off with the original price so price improvement is not applied to either of the trades;
- 5) A first customer buys 10 bonds at 99-16. A second customer, 15 seconds later, sells 25 bonds at 99-08. Here, the system would take the average of the two prices, and apply the average price to the first customer's buy of 10 and the second customer's sell of 10. Accordingly, for 10 bonds, each customer receives an 1/8 point price improvement. The remaining 15 bonds sold by the second customer are only entitled to the original 99-08 price;
- 6) A customer buys 10 bonds at 99-16. A trader, 15 seconds later, buys 10 bonds at 99-08 from the street. In this instance, the system adjusts the customer buy trade to 10 at 99-08;
- 7) A customer sells 10 bonds at 99-08. A trader, 15 seconds later sells 10 bonds at 99-16 to the street. In this instance, the system will adjust the customer sell trade to 10 at 99-16;
- 8) A customer buys 10 bonds at 99-08. A trader, 15 seconds later, buys 10 bonds at 99-16 from the street. Here, the system does not apply a price improvement since the trader has lost money on the trade;
- 9) A customer sells 10 bonds at 99-16. A trader, 15 seconds later, sells 10 bonds at 99-08 to the street. Here, the system does not apply a price improvement since the trader has lost money on the trade; and
- 10) A customer sells 10 bonds at 99-08. A trader, 15 seconds later, sells 5 bonds at 99-16 to the street. In this instance, the system adjusts 5 bonds of the client sell trade to 99-16.

User type (i.e., financial advisor, trader, customer) will effect the ability to cancel and/or replace trades. In general, financial advisors will not have the ability to cancel executed trades, or modify any information pertinent to the net money from a particular trade; for example, settlement date, quantity, and price. By way of contrast, traders have the ability to cancel an executed trade, or modify any trade details which affect net money after appropriate counterparty and client and/or trade management approval. In

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addition, financial advisor users are unable to determine or access trader positions.

As previously discussed, the system generates an electronic confirmation which includes a confirmation number of executed orders immediately after the trade has gone through the price improvement process. This is in addition to conventional confirmation processes (i.e., mail, facsimile after trade settlement) that are established where a trade is executed on behalf of a customer. In addition, the system generates a confirmation (both electronic and where appropriate, by conventional means) when a trade has been canceled or corrected.

The system also contains real time risk management features. For example, the system can track securities bought and sold in different maturity sectors as determined by trader input. This would include the calculation of duration and 10 year equivalent for each maturity sector based on trader input security and value.

In accordance with the present invention, a user has the ability to query the system for all executed transactions, and more specifically, transaction details for all transactions executed with the preceding six months. A financial advisor user will be able to identify all transactions which make up a position. Traders are able to access a greater level of detail; for example, all details related to price improvement for a particular transaction. In addition, the system stores all transaction details for a period of seven years, and a user can review all pertinent transaction details for six months after execution.

Having thus described the invention in rather full detail, it will be understood that such detail need not be strictly adhered to but that various changes and modifications may suggest themselves to one skilled in the art, all falling within the scope of the present invention as defined by subjoined claims.

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CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

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1. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero Coupon STRIP financial instruments, comprising:

an updatable system database;

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an updatable offering inventory database which receives real time price and quantity information pertaining to each financial instrument from a market data feed; and

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a system proprietor operative to determine a national best bid and offer price and a derived price for each financial instrument in the offering inventory, the system proprietor being further operative to apply a price improvement process to a trade in the event that an offsetting trade occurs, and to update the system database and the offering inventory to reflect transactions executed by the system.

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2. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments as recited in claim 1, further comprising means for canceling or revising orders.

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3. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments as recited in claim 1, wherein the system notifies a user that an order has been executed by the system.

30

4. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments as

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recited in claim 1, further comprising means for allowing a user to manually update the offering inventory.

5 5. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments as recited in claim 1, further comprising means for automatically updating the offering inventory.

10 6. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments as recited in claim 1, comprising updating the national best bid and offer price or the derived price of a financial instrument in the offering inventory.

15 7. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments as recited in claim 1, wherein the market data feed is provided by at least one Interdealer Broker.

20 8. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments as recited in claim 7, wherein the market data feed is reformatted to record-based data prior to entry into the system.

25 9. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments as recited in claim 1, further comprising a filter process for removing incorrect market data from the offering inventory.

30 10. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments as recited in claim 1, wherein the derived price is calculated by

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(a) determining the captured spread between a last transaction price and a desired benchmark for a financial instrument;

(b) determining the current existing price of the desired benchmark; and

5 (c) adding the captured spread to the current existing price.

11. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments as recited in claim 1, wherein the system proprietor generates a confirmation of
10 the executed order.

12. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments as recited in claim 1, wherein the system allows the user to manually enter
15 interfirm or dealer to dealer trades for execution.

13. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency, and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments as recited in claim 12, wherein the system automatically updates the offering
20 inventory in accordance with the manual trade.

14. A computer-implemented system for automated trading of high liquidity financial instruments, comprising:

- a computerized workstation for executing trades;
- 25 a system processor for processing information pertaining to user position, updatable offering inventory and real time market data for U.S. Treasury, Liquid Agency and Zero-Coupon STRIP financial instruments; and
- a system proprietor for determining national best bid and offer price from the market data, the system proprietor being operative to convert
30 the national best bid and offer price to a derived price in the event the national best bid and offer price is not available, the system proprietor being

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further operative to provide a customer with an improved bid and offer price in the event that an offsetting trade occurs, whereby the system proprietor executes automatic trades at the national best bid and offer price or the derived price based on orders entered into the system.

5

15. A data processing method for the automatic execution of high liquidity financial instruments, comprising:

storing information pertaining to customer and user position and offering inventory, the offering inventory including a real time market data
10 feed;

executing trade orders based on a national best bid and offer price or a derived price in the event the national best bid and offer price is not available; and

applying a price improvement process to the national best bid and
15 offer price or the derived price in the in the event that an offsetting trade occurs.

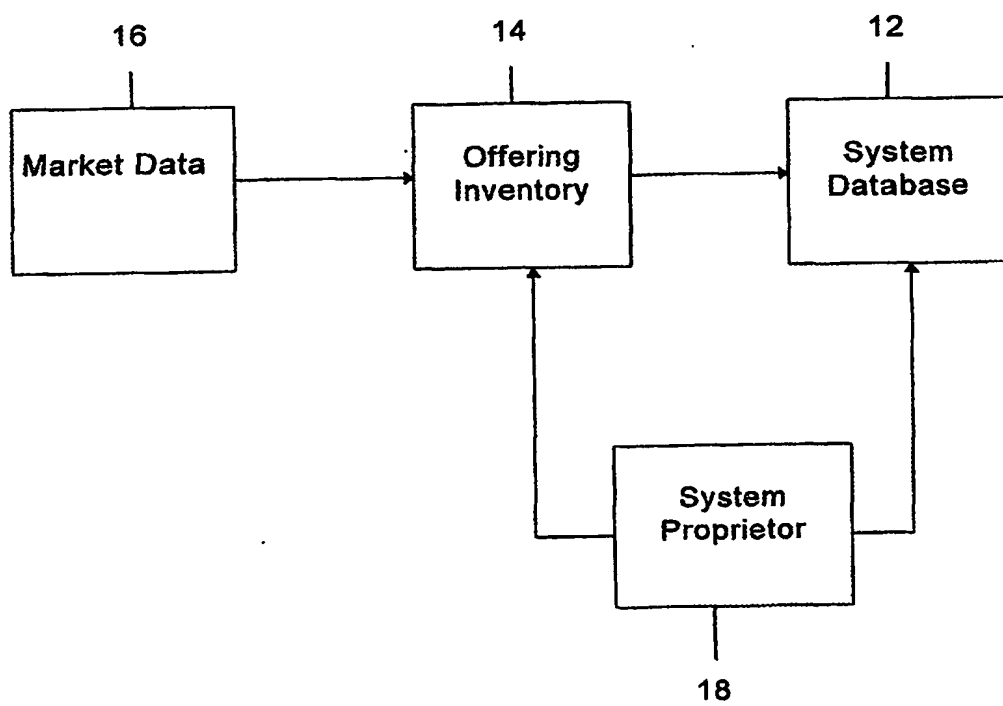
FIG. 1

FIG. 2

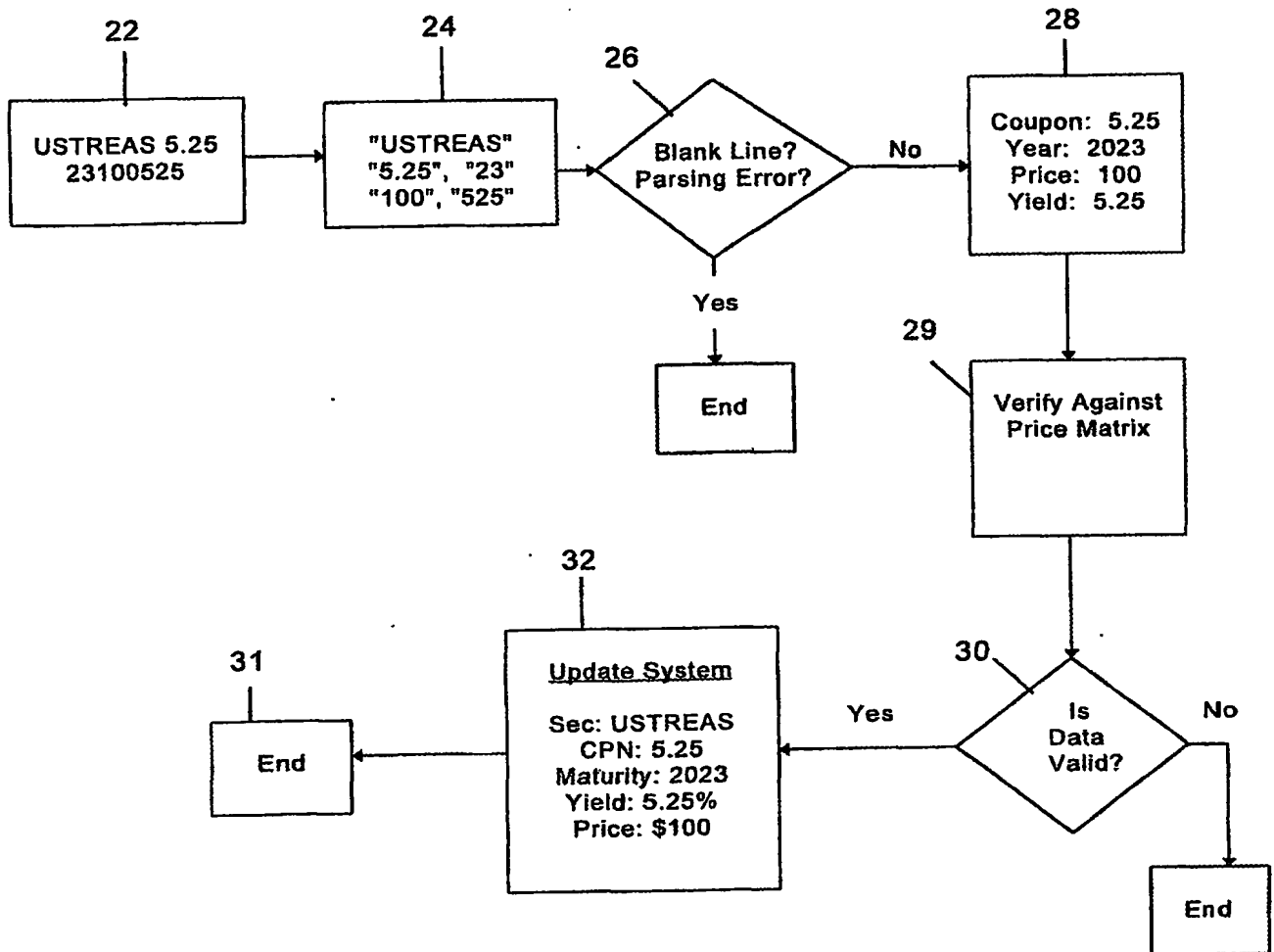
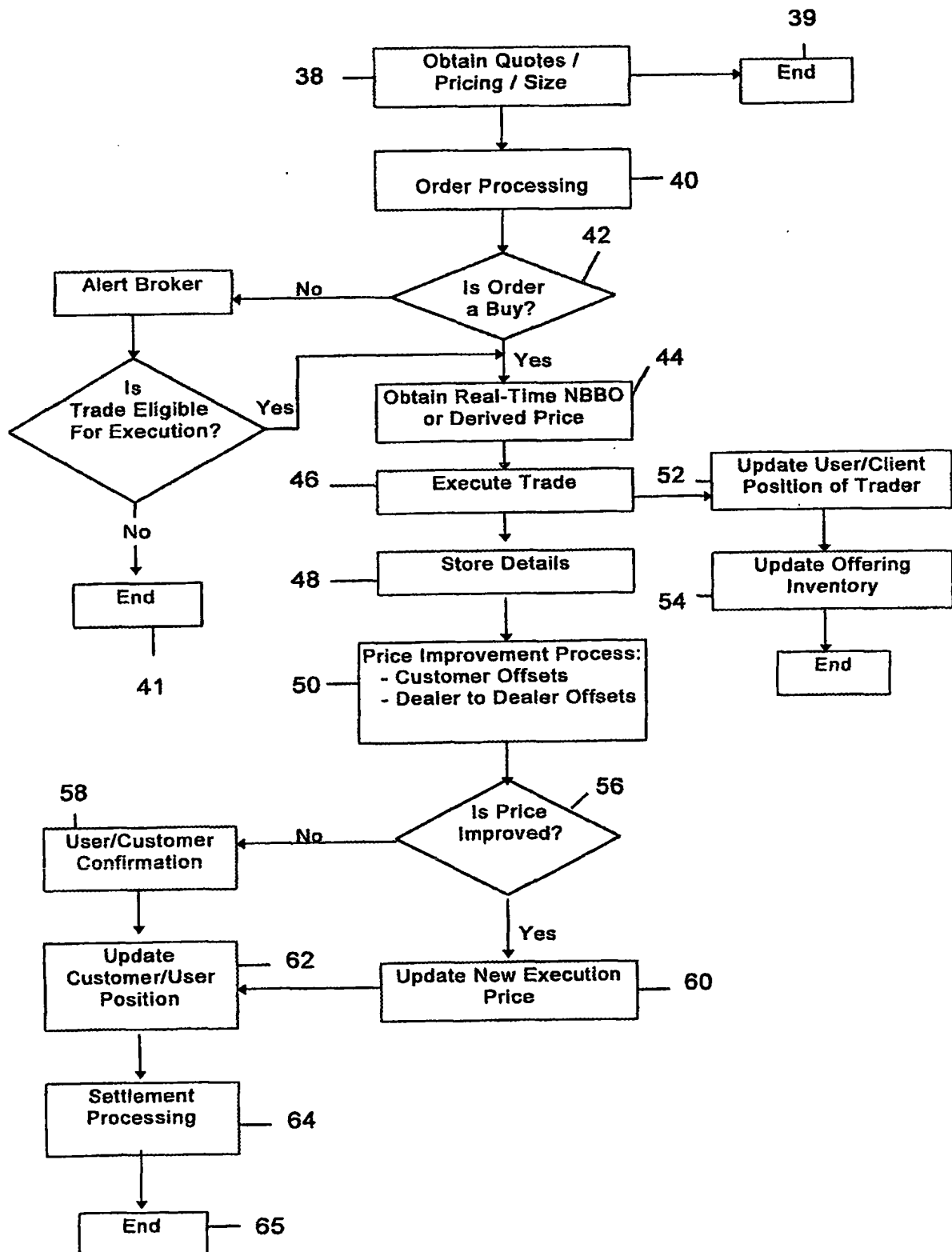


FIG. 3



PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

DECLARATION OF NON-ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 17(2)(a), Rules 13ter.1(c) and Rule 39)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 4797-58B	IMPORTANT DECLARATION	Date of mailing (day/month/year) 20/09/2001
International application No. PCT/US 01/ 21806	International filing date (day/month/year) 09/07/2001	(Earliest) Priority date (day/month/year) 17/07/2000
International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC g06f17/60		
Applicant UBS PAINWEBBER INC.		

This International Searching Authority hereby declares, according to Article 17(2)(a), that no international search report will be established on the international application for the reasons indicated below

1. ☒ The subject matter of the international application relates to:
 - a. ☐ scientific theories.
 - b. ☐ mathematical theories
 - c. ☐ plant varieties.
 - d. ☐ animal varieties.
 - e. ☐ essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals, other than microbiological processes and the products of such processes.
 - f. ☒ schemes, rules or methods of doing business.
 - g. ☐ schemes, rules or methods of performing purely mental acts.
 - h. ☐ schemes, rules or methods of playing games.
 - i. ☐ methods for treatment of the human body by surgery or therapy.
 - j. ☐ methods for treatment of the animal body by surgery or therapy.
 - k. ☐ diagnostic methods practised on the human or animal body.
 - l. ☐ mere presentations of information.
 - m. ☐ computer programs for which this International Searching Authority is not equipped to search prior art.

2. ☐ The failure of the following parts of the international application to comply with prescribed requirements prevents a meaningful search from being carried out:


☐ the description
☐ the claims
☐ the drawings

3. ☐ The failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions prevents a meaningful search from being carried out:

☐ the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

☐ the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

4. Further comments:

Name and mailing address of the International Searching Authority  European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentaan 2 NL-2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Lucia Van Pinxteren
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FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 203

The subject-matter claimed in claim 15 falls under the provisions of Article 17(2)(a)(i) and Rule 39.1(iii) PCT, such subject-matter relating to a method of doing business.

Claims 1-14 relate to commonplace technological features for performing the business method of the method claims. Although these claims do not literally belong to the method category, they essentially claim protection for the same commercial effect as the method claims. With reference to the Guidelines, B-VIII, points 1-6, the International Searching Authority considers that searching such commercial features would serve no useful purpose. This applies to the remaining commonplace technological features of these claims as well.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure. If the application proceeds into the regional phase before the EPO, the applicant is reminded that a search may be carried out during examination before the EPO (see EPO Guideline C-VI, 8.5), should the problems which led to the Article 17(2) declaration be overcome.